

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	North Korea	REPORT	
SUBJECT	First Hospital, Najin	DATE DISTR.	7 September 1955
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DATE ACQUIRED		This is UNEVALUATED Information	

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

1. In January 1955, the First Hospital of Najin at FB061783 was operated by the municipal government and had a 60-bed capacity. The admitting office opened daily at 8:00 a.m. 25X1
2. When patients arrived at the hospital for treatment, their citizenship cards were checked by an admitting clerk and they were sent to a consultation room.<sup>1</sup> A nurse in charge of the consultation room summoned the patients, in turn, to see a doctor. If a patient required hospitalization, the attending physician was required to sign a confirmation slip that was to be countersigned by the hospital's chief medical officer. The patient was then officially admitted to the hospital. During the period from November 1954 to January 1955 the following admissions were observed: nine for lung disorders, five for surgical operations, and four for acute joint disorders.
3. Patients admitted to the hospital were responsible for securing their own food rations; they could arrange to have their food brought in from the outside or to be fed by the hospital. If they wished to be fed by the hospital they were required to turn in their food ration cards to their ri or dong office for retention during their hospitalization, to obtain a special document certifying that this had been done, and to present this document to the hospital authorities. The hospital authorities were then authorized to receive the patient's rice ration with which he was fed. When patients left the hospital they retrieved their ration cards from the government by presenting a discharge certificate from the hospital.
4. Hospital care was free, but drugs used for treatment had to be purchased by the patients because medical supplies were very scarce. It was almost impossible to procure drugs outside hospitals because there were no private drug stores. Drugs used in treating inflammation of the joints were Russian and British-made streptomycin and penicillin, Hungarian-made dextrose, and calcium.
5. The daily hospital routine was as follows: temperatures were taken at 5:00 a.m., patients were bathed from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m., breakfast was 25X1

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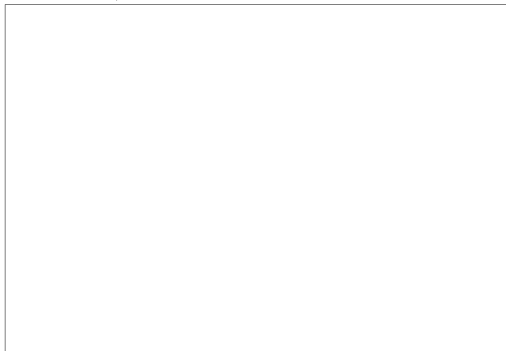
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served at 7:00 a.m., and lunch was served at noon. The time after 1:00 p.m. was at the patients' disposal. Doctors visited the patients between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m.; two trained nurses attended each ward at night.

1.  Comment. Hospital authorities did not like to admit persons who were not inhabitants of Najin, probably because the hospital was operated by the municipal government.

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